

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863.

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A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the twilight of age, and the shadow of the past becomes deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earliest years. If we have a home to shelter, and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered around our fireside, then the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the many spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed are they whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their bolder feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender, and so touching in the evening of their life.

He Died Rich.—Very few persons said this of an old man who lay in a dark chamber of a small, dilapidated building, whose solitary window looked out, on the back garden of John Russell's residence. The floor was bare, and there were only a few chairs, a table, and a low bed in the room. By its side stood an old black woman, whom the dying man had occasionally furnished with an armful of wood, or a loaf of bread. She moistened his lips with water, or held a tall candle close to his eyes, so that he might once more see the dim light of the world. He had not a dollar upon the earth; his fortune had taken wings and flown away, his wife and children had gone before him, his friends deserted or lost sight of him, but the grateful old black woman he had saved from starvation.

But the angel with the book stood there, too, and looking over the old man's life, he saw how many good, and gentle, and generous deeds brightened every year; how he had been kind to the suffering, and forgiven such wrongs as make men friends, and driven through all the trials and temptations of his long, sad life, to be true to God and himself. So the angel wrote under the last chapter of this man's life, and every letter there like some rare setting of diamonds, "He died rich."

There was the house not made with hands, with its columns of pearl, and its ceilings of jasper, with its pleasant rooms, and its lofty balls, and its mighty organs, from which peal forever the notes of praise to our God! There, too, was the pleasant landscape, with its green avenues, its golden pavilions, its trees waving in the joy of eternal leaves, and its silver meadow lands sloping down to the river of eternal waters. He was heir to all these things, for he had laid up for himself a crown of glory in the kingdom above, where "mirth and rust doth not corrupt."

SYMPATHY FOR OUR PARENTS.—We talk of Adam and Eve, says an exchange, as having been, before the fall, in a very happy condition; but one thing they missed—they never were children! Adam never played "hockey," he never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played ball, or rode down hill on a hand sled. And Eve never made a play house; she never took tea with another little girl, from a tea table set out with the tea things, she never rolled a hoop or jumped the rope, or pieced a baby-quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played blind-man's buff, or pussies corner, or burly-burly, or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How bland their age must have been within! no memories of early youth came swelling up their hearts; no visions of childhood floating back from the narrowest crevice. It roars louder than the lion of the desert, and it can draw out a thread of sound as fine as the ocean spine at hot noon on his tree-top. Its clustering columns are as a forest in which every mimosa-flowering tree and shrub finds its representative. It imitates all instruments, it deceives the listener with the sound of singing choirs; it strives for a still purer note than the host of heaven with its unearthly "voice of angels." Within its breast all the passions of humanity seem to mingle in turn. It means with the dull ache of grief, and cries with the sudden thrill of pain, it sighs, it laughs, it exalts, it wails, it pleads, it trembles, it shudders, it threatens, it storms, it rages, it is soothed, it slumbers, and is at rest.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an article in the Atlantic, for November, on the great Organ—just completed in "Music Hall," Boston—in the opulence of language, thus describes its ponderous beauty and power:

"It is thunder in deep as that of billows that tumble through ocean caverns, and its whisper is sharper than the wind thro' the narrowest crevice. It roars louder than the lion of the desert, and it can draw out a thread of sound as fine as the ocean spine at hot noon on his tree-top. Its clustering columns are as a forest in which every mimosa-flowering tree and shrub finds its representative. It imitates all instruments, it deceives the listener with the sound of singing choirs; it strives for a still purer note than the host of heaven with its unearthly 'voice of angels.' Within its breast all the passions of humanity seem to mingle in turn. It means with the dull ache of grief, and cries with the sudden thrill of pain, it sighs, it laughs, it exalts, it wails, it pleads, it trembles, it shudders, it threatens, it storms, it rages, it is soothed, it slumbers, and is at rest.

It's Cleared Just Two Million of Dollars.

Last week we went into a store in Pittsburgh to make a small purchase.—The proprietor was just going out, and remarked to us that he would like to show us some nice goods, but he was invited to see a friend's daughter married. After he went out, the gentleman waiting on us said, "Mr. L. has gone to see Miss B. married; her father has cleared just \$2,000,000, within the last two years!" How? we inquired, "By Government contracts," he replied. This is very fine. Two millions clear in two short years. The marriage of a daughter and a golden wedding at the close! If this was the only view of the subject, it would be magnificent. But these two short years have desolated many—many happy homes, made many sorrowing widows, and bereaved many innocent little babes of a kind father and protector. And at the end, instead of a golden wedding and orange blossoms, a funeral procession and cypress leaves symbolize the inward sorrow of the heart. The picture has two sides. Mr. B. has cleared \$2,000,000! and wishes the war to go on, a poor widow has lost her husband, and is thrown upon the charity of the world. The first look to Lincoln for fortune; the last to God for bread!—*Killian (P.A.) Mentor.*

If a man cannot be a Christian unless he is a fighting man, then the surest way to get to heaven is to kill somebody. Political preachers will please take notice.

THE DOWNFALL OF LIBERTY.—On Thursday last, popular liberty was destroyed in Delaware. That little State was the first of the original Thirteen to adopt the present Constitution of the United States, and to her has been reserved the sad distinction of seeing the fundamental franchises of American freemen—the right of suffrage—struck down upon her soil, by Federal usurpation. The coincidence is pregnant with portentous significance.—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

Why is a tedious story-teller, like the Thames tunnel? Because he is a great bore.

Old Stonewall and the Young Mutineer.—A writer in Forney's Philadelphia Press relates many anecdotes and incidents in the life of the late Gen. Jackson. Among others this is detailed:

Another instance of his determination to enforce discipline even in trifles, and the stern character of the man, occurs to me just now. He was drilling the third class with field guns, in the manual of loading and firing. Cadet—, No. 1, was at the muzzle of the gun, and it was his duty to sponge the gun after each discharge. Now, to really firing the gun, it was very important to the safety of No. 1, that he should "sponge" carefully, but as no powder was used, and there could be no danger, Cadet—, thought it unnecessary to be very particular, so he undoubtedly did the work carelessly. The Major, who was really a good artillery officer, saw his neglect, and ordered him to "sponge again."

Angered at being ordered by name to repeat his duty (for the *esprit de corps* was very high, and mortified that the lookers should think he really did not know how to do it.) Cadet—, repeated the sponging in a still more careless manner.

Jackson, cold and stern, ordered him to "sponge again!"

It now became a struggle of will between the two. Cadet—, with flashing eyes, his handsome face flushed with shame at the awkward position in which his folly had brought him, and yet too proud to yield now that all eyes were upon him, "sponged again" improperly, until, on being ordered in the same cold, stern voice, to repeat the operation for the seventeenth time, he threw the rod on the ground, and stood in glancing defiance at his tormentor. It was a most uncomfortable moment for all.

Such a gross breach of discipline had never occurred in the class before, and all looked with anxiety for the result. No one can get a chance to speak to and recall him to his senses, for all had their own positions to fill and though the attention of the Major had been given exclusively to the delinquent for some minutes, he had not authorized any one to quit his post. Without another word, Jackson approached the mutineer, and raising his sword above his head, said in the same tone that he had used from the first, "take up the ramrod!"

It was a scene for a painter. The hand-some boy-soldier (he was not more than seventeen or eighteen) flushed with anger and shame—the earnest eyes of the excited cadets—the cold determination written on every feature of the officer—the huge bright sabre raised over the fair head of one who with all his faults of temper, was well beloved by his "fellow"—made an incident never to be forgotten. I own, for one, my heart beat faster—for it was as evident as that, if not obeyed, Jackson would cut him down. For a moment they stood thus—and then poor—stamped slowly, and taking up the rod, stood to his post. Without the slightest change in his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to the 'carry,' Major repeated his order "sponge again!"

Conquered, but with tears of anger in his eyes, and a heaving breast, young— obeyed, and did it properly.

That's better! was all that Jackson said about it.

He turned away as though nothing had happened, and went on with the exercise of the whole class. Such things as this live long in the memory, and who can tell how much of his future ascendancy over the Virginia forces depended on his inflexible resolution to obey, to the letter, to the refractory No. 1 of the six-pound battery.

"It's What You Spend."—Its what thee'll spend, my son, said a sage old Quaker—not what thee'll make which, will decide whether thee's to be rich or not." The advice was true, for it was Franklin's in another shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But it cannot be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves that it is only a trifles, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious; that even the sea shore is made of petty grains of sand. Two cents a day over thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man that saves ten cents a day only, is so much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars, and if invested quarterly, does not take half that time.

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Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE. - - DECEMBER, 17.

LADIES.—We will furnish GODEY'S LADY'S Book and the BULLETIN one year for \$3.50

Stealing has become so prevalent among the Government officers that no man is regarded politically honest, among Abolitionists unless he can steal well.

The wife of ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE, died at Boston on the 2d inst. She had been in feeble health for many years.

A WASHINGTON letter writer says, "it costs Secretary Welles twenty-five cents a day to dress his beard." At that rate, his beard will soon have cost him more than his head is worth.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE, AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at dec 17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

ACCIDENT.—Last Monday morning a horrible accident occurred at the residence of JAMES BARBOUR, Esq., on Sutton street. The bed in one of the servants' rooms accidentally caught fire, and three negro children being in the room at the time, two of whom was found dead in the bed, from suffocation, and the other lying insensible on the floor.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES. dec 17 R. ALBERT'S, 2d street.

The Frankfort Legislature has postponed the election of Senator to January 21.

Lee's cavalry endeavored Sunday to cut Meade's communications with Washington by destroying the bridge across Cedar Creek, near Catlett's Station. About 700 made a dash at the guard posted at the bridge, but were driven off after a short fight.

James Walker, the New York artist, has been commissioned to paint the battle of Chattanooga.

At an election of officers for the WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY, at their last regular meeting, the following were elected for the next six months, viz:

President—JOHN R. RUDY.
Vice President—W. S. BRIDGES.
Secretary—M. C. RUSSELL.
Treasurer—C. H. FRANK.
Ch. Stand. Com.—W. C. MCCLANAHAN.
Messenger—H. JOHNSON.
1st D' Niagara—FRANK SHOTS.
2nd " —JACOB STEPHENS.
1st " —H. Clay—CUNARD RUDY.
2nd " —ARCH. SCUDDER.

Christmas Festival.

The Ladies of Flemingsburg and vicinity will give a public entertainment, at the Court House, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 23d and 24th. A good band of music will be in attendance. The proceeds of the Festival will be for repairing of the Conaty Seminary.

Mr. C. F. DUREU will please accept our thanks for a fine bottle of Native Wine.

MUD! MUD!—Cannot come arrangement be made to keep our principal streets cleaned. It is a shame that such a large city as this, should allow them to remain for an hour in such a horrid condition.

It is said that the Government will make no effort to identify such defaulters and public swindlers as will remit to the Treasury all balances justly due.

General Harriet has issued another Memphis order, requiring all unauthorized dealers in clothing within the lines of his Department to remove their stocks North.

Colonel Wm. Whistler, who was the oldest army officer in the United States, except Gen. Scott, died at his residence in Newport, Ky., Friday morning, at a very advanced age. Deceased has been on the retired list for number of years.

French China, Glass and Queensware! A fine new stock at below Cincinnati prices, at R. ALBERT'S

dec 17 Model China Store, 2d Street.

The coal sent to market from the Pennsylvania mines during the year of 1863 already amounts to nearly 9,000,000 of tons.

Five thousand of the rebel prisoners captured by General Grant at Chattanooga are on their way to the new prison camp on Rock Island.

Washington said that the triumph of a sectional party would bring about division. Webster said that the triumph of Abolition would bring division. Clay said the same. So have all true patriots said. And so has experience at last taught us.

Last year 1,000,000 hogs were slaughtered and packed in Chicago, worth \$10,000,000. The number for the present year will reach the value of \$20,000,000.

PIANOS! PIANOS! Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.

dec 17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

The greater portion of camphor which comes to Europe and America, is from Japan and China. It grows abundantly, however, in Borneo and Sumatra. The celebrated French chemist Raspail, proposes it as a panacea.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Medical College for Women was incorporated by the Legislature at its last session, and has already gone into successful operation.

The total amount of internal revenue received by the government down to the 1st of November was \$63,827,533 87

Rev. Henry Baylies, of Fall River, has a head of Franklin which was painted in 1788 by Robert Fulton, who was for a time a portrait painter.

The last fashionable production in London in the book line is the "perfumed elmane."

By the constitution of Venezuela, slavery is forever abolished in that country.

A battery of rifled guns has been mounted at Cleveland, Ohio, to defend the city against assault from Canadian rebel ironboats, should any wander thither.

A \$3,000 sword, intended for Gen. Hooker, is on exhibition in New York. It is the gift of his California friends, and is presented with gold and jewels.

Parson Brownlow took to his heels on the approach of the rebels upon Knoxville, forgetting his wife and children, and the publication of his newspaper. He is prudent if not plucky.

It is now pretty well understood that the "Government" will be a candidate for re-election. Any man who runs against the "Government" is of course seeking the overthrow of the "Government," and may expect to be arrested and exiled.

The original goose that bore the original quill that signed the original draft of the original emancipation proclamation, is owned by an old lady in New Jersey. She says it's a darned mean goose anyhow, and she'll take two shillings for it.—Chicago Post.

The original gander that wrote the proclamation is a dandified sight meaner than the goose.—Holmes County (O.) Farmer.

Large quantities of tobacco have been raised in Minnesota this year.

Eighty thousand bales of cotton were raised in Southern Italy this year.

The New York Tribune, speaking of the report of the visit of Mrs. Lincoln's mother to the south, says:

The mother of Mrs. Lincoln died when Mrs. L was a child only three years old, and the Mrs. Todd of Kentucky, is the step-mother of Mrs. Lincoln, and the mother of her half-brothers who have joined the rebel army.

Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, is described as feeling splendid—his eye on the Presidency and his hand on three salaries—Governor, Senator and General.

The Telegraph No. 3, burst a drum-head, just below Cairo, on the 27th ult., and becoming unmanageable she drifted against a pile of logs, which knocked a hole in her, causing her to fill and sink in a few minutes. No one was drowned.

CHATTANOOGA, December 14.—Col. Walker, commanding the Kentucky Brigade, returned to-day from a cavalry reconnaissance as far as Lafayette. He dashed into Lafayette, captured the rebel signal station, six officers and forty privates; the balance of a large force of rebels fled.

The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment had been ordered home for furlough, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers.—A number of veteran regiments and batteries propose to re-enlist under the new order.

A rumor prevails that Longstreet, in retreating from Knoxville, lost 4,000 prisoners, and nearly all his cannon and trains.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Accounts from the Army of the Potomac state that reports are prevalent in camp that Longstreet has succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee; but after due inquiry, it can not be traced to any reliable source.

Horace Greeley and another old woman lectured before the Woman's Loyal National League, in New York, on the 18th.—Horace appeared without hoops. The other man was all whoop.

Is it true that Lincoln is going, in his forthcoming message, to recommend that the name of the White House be changed to that of Black House, and that Congress appropriate sum to alter the color of that mansion? If the Republican Congressman would vote to do this, and also vote that no man should sit in his seat in the Hall of Congress without a blackened face, after the manner of the negro minstrels, there would be a fitness of things, and a propriety in their acts which has not been displayed since they seized the government.—New York Day-Book.

The medical men of Paris recommend the following as a good way of administering castor oil to children: The quantity of oil prescribed is poured into a small earthen pan, over a moderate fire. An egg is broken into it, and the mixture is then stirred up, so as to form something like what cooks call buttered eggs; when it is done, a little salt or sugar, or a few drops of orange water, or some currant jelly, is added. The sick child will eat it eagerly and never discover the fraud.

RIVERS OF BLOOD.—The circulation in the system is not unlike the flow of rivers to the sea, which move smoothly until they are clogged or obstructed. But when driftwood or alluvial deposit dams them up, then comes the tearing devastation that follows the obstruction of a force which cannot be stayed. So the blood circulates insensibly through the system until it becomes clogged by disease; then burst out the ulcers, sores and disorders which follow that condition.

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A good husband should be willing to take a certain amount of daily scolding from his wife. Fifty pounds of ballast should go free in the marriage stage-coach.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Southern News via Richmond.

Fortress Monroe, December 14.—Gen. McDowell arrived here this morning from Baltimore, and had a lengthy interview with General Butler.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 10th, contains the following:

Baird, December 9.—Col. Gilmer's brigade encountered the advance of Wilcox's corps 2,000 strong, near Maynardville, Tennessee, routing them and capturing a number of prisoners. Wilcox's command was composed of 2,000 raw troops.

In the Confederate Congress, December 8, Mr. Foote expressed great indignation at the course pursued by Jeff Davis when Peckham dishonorably surrendered Vicksburg to the enemy.

The President made him his companion; and carried him to Bragg's army, where, as he rode, the soldiers were heard to say, "There goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburg."

The President never visited the army without doing it injury—never yet that it was not followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair; he instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro; he had opened Georgia to 15,000 of the enemy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruction. He charged Davis with having almost ruined the country, and declared that he would meet his champion anywhere to discuss it. Would to God he would never visit the army again.

Gov. Letcher's Message to the Virginia Legislature.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Governor Letcher's Message to the rebel Legislature of Virginia concludes as follows: "Look at the picture on all sides, and it presents hopeful and encouraging features. If we are true to ourselves, to the cause, and to the country, we can not be overthrown. Is there a man who doubts the result of the struggle? If there be such a one he is a traitor at heart, who deserves to be anathematized, or cast out from among us. No State has been more loyal, more faithful, more devoted; none has contributed more liberally in means and men, none has bared their breasts more boldly or defiantly to the storm, and none has sent her reapers to the harvest of death with more of the self-sacrificing devotion than the Commonwealth of Virginia.

She enlisted for the war, after full consideration and just appreciation of all the consequences which were to follow the separation, and she will be true to the end; she will never sue for peace, because she did not bring on this war, she will never propose for compromise, for she struggled only for her rights, her liberty and independence; she will, as becomes the mother of States, stand up boldly and hurl her scorn and defiance in the face of her foes until they come to our terms; she will never consent to a treaty of peace which dismembers her territory, nor will she consent to a treaty which does not recognize fully the Southern Confederacy.

She knows what is due to her own dignity and character, and she knows what is due to the Confederacy, and her duty will be performed with scrupulous fidelity; kneeling around the altar of their country, her sons will swear allegiance to her fidelity to the Confederate Government, and their prayers will ascend to heaven for blessings on Virginia and the Southern Confederacy.

CHATTANOOGA, December 14.—Col. Walker, commanding the Kentucky Brigade, returned to-day from a cavalry reconnaissance as far as Lafayette. He dashed into Lafayette, captured the rebel signal station, six officers and forty privates; the balance of a large force of rebels fled.

The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment had been ordered home for furlough, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers.—A number of veteran regiments and batteries propose to re-enlist under the new order.

A rumor prevails that Longstreet, in retreating from Knoxville, lost 4,000 prisoners, and nearly all his cannon and trains.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Accounts from the Army of the Potomac state that reports are prevalent in camp that Longstreet has succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee; but after due inquiry, it can not be traced to any reliable source.

Horace Greeley and another old woman lectured before the Woman's Loyal National League, in New York, on the 18th.—Horace appeared without hoops. The other man was all whoop.

Is it true that Lincoln is going, in his forthcoming message, to recommend that the name of the White House be changed to that of Black House, and that Congress appropriate sum to alter the color of that mansion? If the Republican Congressman would vote to do this, and also vote that no man should sit in his seat in the Hall of Congress without a blackened face, after the manner of the negro minstrels, there would be a fitness of things, and a propriety in their acts which has not been displayed since they seized the government.—New York Day-Book.

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and also of a telegraph between this capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connections, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval services.

The Consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so, with the increase of trade, which will ensue whenever peace is restored. Our Ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights, and in protecting our commercial interests. Our Consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This just acknowledgment includes those Consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, China, and other central countries, are charged with complications and extra-territorial powers.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than at first understood. I lay before you communications on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico. I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well as iron and coal as of precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of recompense or occupation are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States, and essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries unforseen by the Government, and unintended, may, in some cases, have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from this subject, and also that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on those interior waters and under many disadvantages within a little more than two years, exceeding in number the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy, at this period they are scarcely more wonderful than the services of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels, which have created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all accessible and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the disadvantage of public risks, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude; which has at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union. The increase of the number of seamen in the public service, from 7,000 men, in the spring of 1861, to about 24,000, at the present time, has been accomplished without especial legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operations of the draft, with high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency, by detaching seamen from their proper vocations, and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval service by adequate provision on this subject, which will at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially intended. I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen for naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for highly responsible duties which, in after life, they will be required to perform, in order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the naval school. The vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection, have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any previous period, and in every respect is entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua, are in course of amicable adjustment. In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia and have credited a minister to that Republic.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions, touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of citizens abroad. In regard to some Governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that, on the instance of civil war, foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country can not express any privileges or immunities from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances, in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof, from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts, where declarations of intentions may be made, or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized, or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names must be arranged and printed for general information. There

cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite, as an instance of this, the liberal measures adopted in reference to active settlers and the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation. The grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads when completed, will largely multiply the facilities of reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficial illustration in recent enactments, granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last, the before-mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land has been taken up under its provisions.

This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of the increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, reserve to the greatest practicable extent, its benefits to those who have left their homes in defense of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary of War, as to the propriety of raising, by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States.

The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes, have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessive rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is probable that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of those tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our out-lying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of Government, demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessings of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influence of the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of re-incorporating our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the Report of the Secretary will convince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the Government, in this District, to your generous and fostering care.

The attention of Congress, during the last session was engaged, to some extent, with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi River and the north eastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a Convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which, are long, will force its own way I do not entertain a doubt, while it is subsumed entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad, under auspices favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to this great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts, both on land and sea, with varying results.

The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits; yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just past, indicated inclemency among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from England were uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels, built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea, and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Governments any thing hopeful upon the subject. The Emancipation Proclamation which was issued in September was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later, the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of emancipation and of the employment of black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hopes, fears, and doubts contended in uncertain conflict, according to our political system, as a matter of civil administration. The General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was at the while deemed possible that necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, as expected, it was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having been passed, we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi River, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts. Tennessee and Arkansas have been so substantially cleared of the insurgent's control and influence; and the citizens in each, and owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into their territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it from within their own limits. Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say they are not

as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection, or tendency to violence or cruelty, has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and, contemporaneously with such discussions, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. The same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised, and denounced, and the result of the annual elections is highly encouraging to those whose special duty it is to bear the burden through this great trial; thus we have the reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to the resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation, it will appear, as is believed, fully justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon, in case he voluntarily takes the oath.

The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant it on such terms as are fully established by judicial and other authorities. It is also provided that if, in many of the States named, a seat of Government shall be in the mode prescribed, set up, such Government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and, that under it the State shall, on subscribing to the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence. The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government, and to protect the State in the case as stated, is explicit and full, but why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case where in the element within a State, favorable to Republican Government in the Union, may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to, and even within, the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State of Government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whom hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficient and liberal one, which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so long and so far as they are not repugnant to the will of Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President, made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions, are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States, to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall be soldiers or naval officers of the rank of Colonel, in the army, or Lieutenant, in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the army and navy of the United States, and afterward aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service, as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, and which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent with a temporary arrangement with their present condition, shall be lawless, and of no effect, and will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested most improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the boundary, the subdivision, the Constitution and the Federal code of laws as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions heretofore stated, and such others, if any, contravening said conditions, which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government. To this understanding, it will be proper to say that this provision, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that, whether members sent to Congress from any State, shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive; and still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions heretofore stated, and such others, if any, contravening said conditions, which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government. To this understanding, it will be proper to say that this provision, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained.

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The Rev. J. J. Potter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland-Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Bark, Sassafras, Sassafras, Camphor, Boreck, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co. New-York. [Oct 1-6m.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sunburnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of lustrous beauty. Imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingué* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

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MAYSVILLE SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

Third Street, between Sutton & Wall,
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A GOOD SUPPLY OF MOULD AND
EANCY SOAPS Constantly on hand.

Agent for Starch Star Candles.

Cash paid for Tallow and Soap Grease.

JAMES SMITH. Dec. 10

REMOVAL.

E. MARTIN, has removed his Saddle and Harness Establishment on Second Street, 5 doors below Market. He will keep constantly on hand a fine lot of SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, &c. &c.

Persons desiring anything in my line low

please give me a call, as I will sell them as low

as they can be obtained in Cincinnati.

Cash paid for Green and Dry Hides.

My Farm at Edgewood, by Ike Martin
Hannah Thurston, by Bayard Taylor, \$1.50
Tales of a Wayside Inn, by Longfellow, \$1.50
Husks, by Marion Harland, \$1.50
The King of Amanis, by Bulwer, \$1.50
Louise's Last Term, by Author of *Ratledge*, \$1.50
Soundings from the Atlantic, Holmes, \$1.25
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Pemberton with the Poets, \$1.00
Longfellow's Poet's Cabinet edition, \$1.50
Helen One Home, \$1.00
The above, with numerous other new and valuable publications, just received by G. W. BLATTERMAN, Bookseller, Second Street.

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Cincinnati Outdone!

I WILL SELL BOOTS AND SHOES TO

DEALERS Cheaper than you can buy them

in Cincinnati! I have all the best brands, so

popular in this market, bought EXCLUSIVELY

FOR CINCINNATI MANUFACTURERS. Call and ex-

amine my stock and you will find it for your

TERMS CASH.

Mayville, Sept. 24, 1863. S. S. MINER

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of

which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country

Merchants and the public generally. Prompt

attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY,

Market Street, opposite Goddard House.

Mayville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

MULLINS & HUNT

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DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTAB-

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in Mayville, would call the attention of Conn-

try Merchants to their recent addition of an ex-

tensive Wholesale Department; which will be

conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCI-

PLE.

The many years of experience possessed by

our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of

the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance

with all the Manufacturing and Importing

House in the East, and the fact of our pur-

chases being made for "Cash," together with a

firm determination to sell at a mere commission

advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient

guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we

cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-

BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the

wants of our customers than it is usual to

find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES;

and it will embrace a greater variety of goods than

is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale

Establishment. The departments allotted to

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Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as par-

ticular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress

upon our friends that in sending us orders they

may rely upon having them executed to the ful-

